

CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Veterinary medicine was established on The Ohio State University campus on January 6, 1871. At this time, the Board of Trustees of The Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College initiated a course of study in veterinary medicine within the newly created Department of Zoology and Veterinary Science. Instruction pertaining to animal diseases and treatment was not limited to this department because the Department of Agriculture and Botany also offered courses in veterinary medicine. Veterinary medicine was officially transferred to the School of Agriculture in 1876. The catalogue for 1876 listed veterinary medicine under the Department of Agriculture, Botany, and Veterinary Science.

Professor Albert H. Tuttle, who chaired the Department of Zoology and Veterinary Science, and Dr. Norton S. Townshend, the first professor in the Department of Agriculture, Botany, and Veterinary Science, both recognized the urgent need for instruction in veterinary medicine in the State of Ohio. These men felt the losses sustained from animal diseases were the greatest restricting factor in a profitable animal industry. Both men diligently offered instruction in animal health with the hope that students could return to their farms better prepared to reduce animal disease losses.

The Board of Trustees in 1884, following the persistent recommendations of Dr. Townshend and Professor Tuttle, established a separate and distinct professorship in veterinary medicine and appointed Dr. H. J. Detmers to this newly created position. In 1885 the Board created the School of Veterinary Medicine as a separate entity, and in 1889 appointed Dr. Detmers as "chief" of the School of Veterinary Medicine.

Soon after Dr. Detmers assumed his new position, he projected the first four-year course in veterinary medicine. His proposed curriculum was rejected because it was considered too educationally advanced, revolutionary, and premature. Dr. Detmers did institute courses of study in helminthology and bacteriology, the latter being the first such course offered in veterinary curricula in America. He also established the first ambulatory clinical service. An acceptable thesis on a special study was also required of each candidate as a requisite for graduation. During Dr. Detmer's tenure as "chief" of the School of Veterinary Medicine, 20 Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degrees were awarded.

All classroom instruction, dissection and laboratory exercises were conducted in University Hall. Not until 1886 did the School of Veterinary Medicine have a building of its own. At this time, a 20' x 20' one-story brick building was constructed for anatomical dissection at a cost of \$417.25.

Dr. Detmers conducted the resident clinical courses in a 30' x 60' wooden horse barn located adjacent to the dissection laboratory building and constantly requested the Legislature for appropriations to construct a separate facility to serve as a veterinary hospital. In 1891 the first veterinary hospital was completed. This brick structure contained facilities for a museum, pharmacy, offices, and sleeping rooms for students, lecture rooms, an office for the professor in charge, a bacteriology laboratory, a room for photography, a 28' x 30' clinic room for patient examination and surgery, and a 28' x 31' stable to house animal patients.

The reorganization of the University in 1895 changed schools to colleges, and their respective heads were assigned the title of Deans. Subsequent to the retirement of Dr. Detmers in the same year, Dr. David S. White became the first Dean of The Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine. Dr. White, a graduate of the class of 1890, served in this capacity from 1895 to 1929. During Dr. White's tenure, the four-year curriculum proposed by Dr. Detmers was instituted, the student enrollment was increased, and higher entrance requirements were established. There were a few lean years during and immediately following World War I when it seemed that the College might be closed or changed into a Department of Veterinary Science because of the low student enrollment. Because of the persistence of Dean White, the College was maintained, and student enrollments increased.

After the turn of the century, President W. O. Thompson presented a list of buildings and improvements to the Board of Trustees which included a \$25,000.00 appropriation for a veterinary medicine building. In 1903, at a total cost of \$37,007.75, the Veterinary Laboratory, now the 17th and Neil Building, was ready for partial occupancy. This building was designed for instruction in veterinary medicine and contained a large anatomical dissection laboratory, a pharmacology and physiology laboratory, lecture rooms, an amphitheater, various small laboratories for bacteriology and osteology, and offices for the Dean and Secretary of the College.

In 1910 a new Veterinary Clinic building was erected at a cost of \$130,000.00 to replace the original Veterinary Hospital. This building, which consisted of a two-story central portion and two wings of one story each, contained facilities for large and small animal surgery, large and small animal clinical wards, a large surgical amphitheater, a pharmacy, offices, classrooms, and pathology laboratories. The Veterinary Clinic served for over 60 years, with the interior of the building being renovated over the years to meet the changes in the educational program.

Upon the retirement of Dean White in 1929, Dr. Oscar V. Brumley, who had served as Secretary of the College from 1912 to 1929, was appointed Dean and held the position until his death in 1945. During his tenure as Dean, he established the College of Veterinary Medicine Library, created the first Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine

in 1932 and in 1933 instituted a one-year pre-professional requirement for admission. Dean Brumley was also instrumental in effecting departmentalization of the College. An unofficial division into departments of instruction was made in 1929 and became the official organization in the College in 1934.

Following the death of Dean Brumley in 1945, Dr. Walter R. Hobbs was appointed Acting Dean until 1946, at which time Dr. Walter R. Krill was appointed Dean of the College. Under the leadership of Dean Krill, advances were instituted in the professional curriculum. In 1948 the pre-professional requirement for admission was extended to two years. The clinical experience for students was increased in 1949 by establishing a required course during the summer quarter between the third and fourth years.

In 1948 The Ohio State University Office of Campus Planning allocated a tract of land on the west bank of the Olentangy River for the development of the College of Veterinary Medicine campus. A building committee composed of department chairmen was organized in 1951 for the purpose of developing building plans for the College. The first facility to be constructed from this action was Sisson Hall. This \$2,000,000.00 building houses the basic science departments, the administrative offices, an auditorium, and the College library. Sisson Hall was occupied in June, 1957, before the auditorium and library wing was completed in 1958. The facility was dedicated in 1958 and named in honor of Dr. Septimus B. Sisson who served as Professor of Veterinary Anatomy from 1903 to 1923. His outstanding textbook entitled The Anatomy of Domestic Animals is still used today by veterinary medical students throughout the English and Spanish speaking parts of the world.

In 1952 each department of instruction in the College developed a graduate program at the Ph.D. level.

Construction of the Veterinary Pathology Building, the second facility on the new College of Veterinary Medicine campus, began in 1960 and was occupied in autumn, 1962. This facility was dedicated in 1963 and named Goss Laboratory in honor of Dr. Leonard W. Goss, Professor of Veterinary Pathology, 1920 to 1948. The building, planned by Dr. Clarence R. Cole, is one of the finest and best equipped facilities for teaching and research of veterinary pathology to be found anywhere in the world. The audiovisual hall is but one example of the forethought in design found throughout the building.

With the continued growth of the University and the allocation of the tract of land upon which the Veterinary Clinic was located to the College of Engineering, it became necessary to relocate the Veterinary Clinic. Unfortunately, the necessary funds for the construction of a new Veterinary Hospital had not been allocated by the State Legislature. However, in 1965 a temporary facility was provided for the continued operation of the hospital without sacrificing the high quality of education. The temporary facility now housing the Veterinary Hospital will become the University Garage.

In 1964 the State Legislature appropriated \$3,952,000.00 for planning and construction of a new Veterinary Hospital to be located just north of Goss Laboratory.

Dean Walter R. Krill retired July 1, 1967. Dr. Clarence R. Cole, Assistant Dean for Research Development and Chairman of the Department of Pathology, was appointed Dean of the College and is serving in that capacity at the present time. Under Dean Cole's leadership, the first priority to be accomplished was the development of a proposal for obtaining matching funds from the Federal Government for the construction of a Veterinary Hospital in keeping with the stature of the College and modern-day veterinary medicine.

Grant applications for Federal assistance were submitted to the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in 1967. A Health Education Grant in the amount of \$4,519,062.00 and a Health-Related Research Grant of \$553,000.00 were approved, and these funds were made available in 1968. These Federal grants and the State of Ohio 1964 appropriation provided a total of \$9,024,062.00 for construction of the new Veterinary Hospital. Architectural drawings and specifications were completed in 1969. Construction contracts were awarded in December, 1969. Actual construction was scheduled to begin in January, 1970, with completion planned for 1972. The size of this facility is 216,844 gross square feet, of which 149,100 square feet will be net assignable space. The building will primarily be used for conducting clinical instruction for junior and senior professional veterinary students, for post-graduate veterinary residency training programs, and for comparative medical research. It has a designed capability to support instruction for 160 juniors and 160 seniors.

To obtain Federal construction funds, it was necessary to make a commitment to increase the enrollment of professional veterinary students. In recent years, approximately 85 first-year students were admitted. In 1969 the number was increased to 96 with plans for further increases to 120 students in 1970 and 160 in 1971. Within a span of six years, total enrollments will almost double.

Several organizational changes were made in 1968 and 1969 to improve educational and research programs, to strengthen management of College resources, and to prepare for increased enrollments. The Dean's immediate staff was increased to provide leadership and direction for education, research, College development and resources management. A Veterinary Medical Education Office was established and staffed with educational specialists. This office provides leadership and support for curriculum development, learning resources, teaching methods, educational innovations, and evaluation.

A College Learning Resources Center was organized to increase and improve the production and use of educational materials.

Effective July 1, 1969, responsibility for courses in Veterinary Microbiology was transferred from the College of Biological Sciences to the College of Veterinary Medicine. The existing Department of Veterinary Parasitology was expanded and renamed "Department of Veterinary Microbiology and Parasitology."

The urbanization of Franklin County reduced the number of farms and livestock in the area. The College was forced to transport faculty and students greater and greater distances into Union and Madison Counties for clinical instruction on the care and treatment of farm animals and livestock herd management. The College recognized the great need for an off-campus base of operations from which ambulatory veterinary service could be conducted. Late in 1969, the University and the State of Ohio Controlling Board approved the purchase of a small modern veterinary facility near the City of Marysville, Ohio. Faculty and veterinary students will be located at the Marysville facility throughout the year. Immediate access to large numbers of livestock and practical veterinary clinical problems will be a major benefit to the veterinary educational program.

In 1967 the College initiated an in-depth study to determine a course of action for making significant improvements to the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine educational program. This resulted in a faculty decision to develop a new innovative curriculum. After two years of concentrated effort, the new curriculum was formulated and implemented with the first-year class starting October, 1969. The primary objective is to make learning more efficient and relevant to the practice of veterinary medicine. The subject matter is organized into basic medical principles, organ systems, clinical application, and electives. Instruction is conducted by teaching teams rather than departments. The new "core" curriculum is integrated both horizontally and vertically. A definitive evaluation system has been established and will operate throughout the four years of the program.

The new curriculum is a major and courageous undertaking by the College faculty. A combined maximum faculty effort is being required to teach under two curricula until the old one is phased out. In addition, serious demands are being made on their time to plan and coordinate teaching team instruction, to produce new instructional materials, and to assist in program evaluation.

After 100 years, the posture of veterinary medicine at The Ohio State University is strong, progressive, and vibrant. The College is entering its second 100 years well prepared for major thrusts to further increase enrollments and to significantly improve educational and research programs. A long-range development plan was prepared by the College and presented for incorporation into the University Master Plan. Sufficient land contiguous to present

permanent buildings has been designated for future facilities. With the construction of the new Veterinary Hospital on Coffey Road north of the Goss Pathology Laboratory, all College buildings and on-campus activities will be at one central location. Being located between the other health professions colleges and the College of Agriculture and Home Economics is an ideal situation for the College of Veterinary Medicine since it has close working relationships with those colleges. The next urgent requirement for College development is for additional basic medical sciences teaching facilities. A study has been initiated to develop a program of requirements for this project.

APPENDIX

The following listing includes the names and tenure of the College Officers and Department Chairmen:

Clarence R. Cole, D.V.M., Ph.D., Dean, 1943

Walter G. Venzke, D.V.M., Ph.D., Assistant Dean and Secretary, 1946

William M. Johnson, B.S., Assistant Dean, 1968

John H. Helwig, M.S., D.V.M., Director of Continuing Education, 1937

Vernon L. Tharp, D.V.M., Director of Clinics, 1942

Frederick J. Diedrich, Jr., O.D., M.H.A., Business Officer, 1969

Richard A. Griesemer, D.V.M., Ph.D., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Veterinary Pathology, 1953

John H. Helwig, M.S., D.V.M., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, 1937

Thomas E. Powers, D.V.M., Ph.D., Professor and Acting Chairman of the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, 1953

Richard L. Rudy, M.S., D.V.M., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, 1943

Marion W. Scothorn, M.S., D.V.M., Assistant Professor and Acting Chairman of the Department of Veterinary Microbiology and Parasitology, 1961

Vernon L. Tharp, D.V.M., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Veterinary Medicine, 1942

Walter G. Venzke, D.V.M., Ph.D., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Veterinary Anatomy, 1946

Charles R. Smith, D.V.M., Ph.D., Research Professor, 1944

The following listing includes the names and years of service of faculty or staff with over 20 years of service:

Edward H. Bohl, D.V.M., Ph.D., Professor of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, 1948

Charles D. Diesem, D.V.M., Ph.D., Professor of Veterinary Anatomy, 1947

Willard F. Guard, D.V.M., Professor Emeritus of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, 1929

LeRoy Johnson, M.S., D.V.M., Professor of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, 1947

David O. Jones, M.P.H., D.V.M., Professor of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, 1949

Walter R. Krill, D.V.M., Professor Emeritus of Veterinary Medicine, 1929

Listed below by year of graduation are those outstanding graduates who have received the Distinguished Alumnus Award from the faculty of the College of Veterinary Medicine:

1890: Paul Fischer, D.V.M., was the first full-time State Veterinarian in Ohio and made significant contributions in research and production of anti-hog cholera serum and virus. He also developed a complete program for the eradication of an outbreak of "foot and mouth disease" in Ohio.

1903: John H. Rietz, M.S., D.V.M., was recognized for his contribution in research in the control of hog cholera, brucellosis, parasites of chickens, and rabies in sheep. He also served as Professor in the Department of Animal Pathology of West Virginia University from 1927 to 1948.

1904: John F. Planz, D.V.M., was honored for his outstanding achievements as a practicing veterinarian and contributions made in the advancement of veterinary science.

1907: Albert J. DeFosset, D.V.M., was recognized for his excellent leadership in Ohio as Federal Inspector in Charge of Animal Diseases from 1914 to 1948. During this period bovine tuberculosis was controlled to the point that Ohio became the fifth state in the United States to be accredited in 1932.

1907: George W. Gillie, D.V.M., was honored for his outstanding achievements and the national recognition he has brought to the veterinary profession. Dr. Gillie is the only veterinarian who has ever served in the Congress of the United States. During his five terms in office, he sponsored and aided in the enactment of many pieces of legislation of value to the animal industry.

- 1908: Arthur F. Schalk, D.V.M., was recognized for his contributions to the achievement of veterinary science and his great enthusiasm in teaching and his vision of the development of the first Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine in North America.
- 1909: Frederick A. Zimmer, D.V.M., was honored in appreciation of many years of outstanding service and loyalty to the best interest of the veterinary profession. Dr. Zimmer served two separate periods, 1923 to 1929 and 1935 to 1939, as State Veterinarian in Ohio, during which time he was active in initiating the plans for area control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis and the establishment of the procedures for carrying out this program. He sponsored enactment of the Veterinary Practice Act of 1925 and the amendments thereto in 1935 and was instrumental in formulating the laws regulating livestock auctions and community sales in Ohio.
- 1910: Earl W. Porter, D.V.M., was recognized for his early contributions in the development of anti-hog cholera serum and tuberculin for the diagnosis of tuberculosis and for his leadership in the development of portable equipment for general practitioners.
- 1911: Clarence H. Covault, D.V.M., served as Professor of Veterinary Medicine at Iowa State University from 1917 to his retirement in 1956. He was recognized for his excellence in teaching, inspiration, counsel, and skills imparted to students and the contribution in elevating the veterinary profession.
- 1911: Joseph A. McCoy, D.V.M., practiced large animal medicine for over 50 years. He was honored for his dedication to the profession and for outstanding unselfish service rendered in his community.
- 1912: Bruce H. Edgington, D.V.M., served as Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Chairman of the Department of Veterinary Research at The Ohio State University. Dr. Edgington was recognized for his many contributions to the field of veterinary literature and his years of dedicated service to the profession. He served for 32 years on the research staff of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.
- 1912: Willard F. Guard, D.V.M., Professor Emeritus of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, served as Chairman of the Department from 1929 until his retirement in 1958. Dr. Guard was honored for his broad interest and contributions to the profession, and for his excellent leadership in the field of clinical medicine, and for his sincere interest in teaching and the maintenance of high standards of education.

- 1913: Joseph H. Drayer, D.V.M., joined the Columbus Health Department in 1925 and was elevated to the position of Deputy Health Commissioner, a position he held until his retirement in 1960. Dr. Drayer has served as Lecturer in the Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine. He was recognized for his vision and pioneering leadership in the field of public health and the recognition it has brought to the veterinary profession, for the excellent contribution to the teaching program in the College of Veterinary Medicine, and the stimulation he afforded the many students who came under his supervision.
- 1914: Harry L. Foust, D.V.M., served as Professor and Head of the Department of Veterinary Anatomy at Iowa State University from 1927 until his retirement in 1952. Dr. Foust was honored for his inspirational teaching, his counsel and scholarly skills imparted to students throughout the world, and the contribution made in elevating educational standards in veterinary medicine.
- 1914: James D. Grossman, G.Ph., D.V.M., was recognized as a leading authority in comparative anatomy and anatomical nomenclature. He served as Professor and Chairman of the Department of Veterinary Anatomy from 1929 until his retirement in 1954. Dr. Grossman's outstanding contribution to veterinary anatomical literature, his thorough teaching and professional activities have provided a lasting effect upon the veterinary medical profession.
- 1914: Howard C. H. Kernkamp, M.S., D.V.M., was regarded throughout the nation as an authority on diseases of swine. He devoted his entire professional career to research. Dr. Kernkamp was serving as Professor of Veterinary Medicine at the time of his retirement in 1960. His contributions to veterinary literature have been of inestimable value to the veterinary profession and swine industry.
- 1914: Russell E. Rebrossier, M.S., D.V.M., became Professor and Chairman of the Department of Veterinary Parasitology in 1940. He was appointed Secretary of the College in 1947 and Assistant Dean in 1955, a position he held until retirement in 1960. Dr. Rebrossier was honored for his inspirational teaching and research in the field of veterinary parasitology, his service to organized veterinary medicine, and leadership in elevating the standards of the profession. He served as president of the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1959.

- 1914: Samuel L. Saylor, D.V.M., was honored for his excellence and devotion in practice, his contribution in the defense of his country, and service to his community.
- 1915: Lee M. Roderick, D.V.M., Ph.D., was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Veterinary Pathology at Kansas State University in 1938 and remained in this capacity until 1953. He continued on as Professor of Veterinary Pathology until his retirement in 1958. Dr. Roderick was an outstanding teacher, and his research contributed greatly to our knowledge of tuberculosis, brucellosis, hog cholera, dicumerol poisoning, encephalitis, and malignant catarrhal fever. He was a pioneer in the area of veterinary medical research.
- 1917: Seth C. Dildine, D.V.M., Colonel, Veterinary Corps of the Army of the United States, served his country with distinction in World War I and World War II. For his meritorious service, he was awarded the Legion of Merit, Commendation Ribbon, and Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster and Official Commendation from all stations at which he served. Colonel Dildine was given the assignment of helping to establish and organize the United States Army Veterinary Meat and Dairy Hygiene School in Chicago and served as its second Commendant. His outstanding technical knowledge in the field of food technology resulted in the formulation of military specifications that are still in use today and provide the basic information for development of new ones consistent with the ever changing trend experienced in the food industry today.
- 1917: Ralph A. Hendershott, D.V.M., became Director of the Division of Animal Industry, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, in 1936, a position he held until retirement in 1959. Dr. Hendershott received many honors for his contribution and leadership in the field of regulatory veterinary medicine.
- 1919: John W. Jackman, D.V.M., has been a practitioner specializing in equine medicine for the past 60 years. He was honored for his sincere dedication and his high ideals in the practice of veterinary medicine and for his unselfish service and leadership to many community organizations and The Ohio State University.
- 1921: Nevin S. Craver, D.V.M., developed the first modern small animal hospital in Ohio while practicing with his father. Dr. Craver was honored for his excellence in practice and the pioneering work in the establishment of animal hospitals in the State of Ohio.

- 1923: Clinton D. Barrett, D.V.M., developed and presented a plan for rabies control at the county level, being the first adapted in Ohio in 1946, and it remains in force today with minor changes.
- 1923: Byron P. Merrick, D.V.M., was honored for his wide interests and contributions to the profession and his community.
- 1924: Arthur R. Theobald, D.V.M., established the second small animal hospital in Ohio. He was a pioneer in promoting small animal practice. Dr. Theobald was one of the founders of the American Animal Hospital Association in 1933.
- 1927: Lewis H. Moe, M.S., D.V.M., Professor Emeritus of Veterinary Medicine, Oklahoma State University, in 1948 became Professor and Director of Veterinary Clinics and served in this capacity until his retirement in 1966. He has been honored for his excellence in teaching, his untiring efforts to elevate the veterinary medical profession and his community.
- 1927: Leonard E. Swanson, D.V.M., has devoted his professional career to the field of Veterinary Parasitology, in 1939 joined the staff of the Veterinary Science Department, College of Agriculture, University of Florida, where he contributed outstanding research in the field, in addition to supervising the graduate training of many students in parasitology. He is the author of 98 publications in veterinary journals throughout the world.
- 1928: Theodore C. Fitzgerald, M.S., D.V.M., served as Professor of Veterinary Anatomy at The Ohio State University for ten years. In 1940 Dr. Fitzgerald was appointed Professor of Veterinary Anatomy at Auburn University. In 1945 he was elevated to Professor and Head of Veterinary Anatomy and Histology, a position he held until his death. He was honored for his dedication to the teaching of veterinary students and interest in student activities, his contribution in the field of anatomical science, and the advancement of veterinary medical education.
- 1930: Carrol K. Mingle, M.S., D.V.M., in 1947 was appointed Assistant to the Head of the Bureau of Animal Industry Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Division. In 1956 he was given the responsibility of directing the Federal aspects of the National Brucellosis Eradication Program. He was the recipient of several awards for his excellent leadership and outstanding progress made in the eradication of brucellosis.

- 1934: Lloyd C. Ferguson, D.V.M., Ph.D., is currently Chairman of the Department of Veterinary Science, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, and Professor of Veterinary Preventive Medicine. Dr. Ferguson joined the staff of the Department of Microbiology, The Ohio State University, in 1946 as an Assistant Professor and was elevated to the rank of Associate Professor in 1949 in which capacity he served until 1953. He then joined the staff of the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center as Professor of Veterinary Science and continued there until 1956. From 1956 until 1959, he was Professor of Microbiology and Public Health and Director of the Division of Biological Sciences at Michigan State University. He was appointed Dean of the College of Sciences and Arts in 1959 and held this position until 1962 when he returned to his professorship in the Department of Microbiology. In 1965 Dr. Ferguson accepted a two-year assignment in the foreign service of our country as Dean, Faculty of Sciences, University of Nigeria, a relatively new university needing leadership and guidance. In 1967 he returned to his present position. Dr. Ferguson has also made outstanding contributions in the field of immunogenetics.
- 1935: Peter S. Roy, D.V.M., has been honored for his excellence in practice and his contribution to the improvement of animal hospitals and the American Animal Hospital Association.
- 1935: Ernest E. Saulmon, D.V.M., has been honored for his outstanding contribution to the development of animal disease control and eradication, veterinary public health, and elevation of the veterinary medical profession.
- 1936: Robert W. Dougherty, M.S., D.V.M., joined the faculty at Oregon State University in 1936 where he conducted research on the physiology of the ruminant digestive tract. From 1942 to 1946 he served as an officer in the Army of the United States. After military duty in 1946, he joined the staff at Washington State University where he conducted research on the physiology of the ruminant stomach. In 1948 he joined the faculty of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine where he served as Professor of Physiology until 1961. In July, 1961, Dr. Dougherty became leader, Physiopathological Investigations, National Animal Disease Laboratory, at Ames, Iowa.

1936: Harold E. Moses, M.S., D.V.M., Professor of Veterinary Microbiology, Purdue University, has authored over 40 scientific articles dealing particularly with acid-fast infections of animals including man. Dr. Moses is recognized for his work in tuberculosis, Johnes Disease in cattle, and respiratory diseases of birds.

1942: Verle G. Crago, D.V.M., is recognized as a leader in improving the standards and practice of veterinary medicine. He is currently Regional Director of Region #3 of the American Animal Hospital Association. A large segment of the veterinary medical profession has benefited from Dr. Crago's frequent presentations on programs of continuing education.

1943: Lawrence E. Green, D.V.M., is recognized as a leader in veterinary medical organization. He has devoted great effort toward the development and improvement of veterinary medical organizations and veterinary medical hospital services. Dr. Green organized one of the first central animal hospitals in the United States in Akron, Ohio, the Metropolitan Veterinary Medical Group, Incorporated. Dr. Green served as President of the Ohio Veterinary Medical Association.

1945: Donald E. Mossbarger, D.V.M., is a leading spokesman for professionalism in veterinary medicine. He has advocated and promoted public relations by serving as President of the Ohio Veterinary Medical Association, the Southwestern Ohio Veterinary Medical Association, and as a member of the Public Relations Committee of the Ohio Veterinary Medical Association for the past seven years.

1945: Max M. Nold, D.V.M., Ph.D., Colonel, United States Air Force, has earned the Air Force Commendation Medal, World War II Victory Medal, National Defense Service Medal, and the Air Force Longevity Service Award for his contribution to the development of national security, radiation dosimetry, veterinary public health, and education.

1960: Donald A. Price, D.V.M., is currently Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association. Dr. Price has been honored for his exemplary professional performance in research, private practice, and particularly his excellence in leadership and service to the veterinary profession as Editor-in-Chief of the professional journal.